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FRIDAY, MAY 12, 1905.

If you go to the mountains, seashore or country, have The Times-Dispatch follow you,

City subscribers should notify Circulation Department ('Phone 38) before leaving the city.

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### The Mayor's Veto.

The question has been raised whether or not the Mayor has the right to velo rdinance providing the terms of city extension which has now passed both is that as this measure is only tentative; subject to review of the court, it does court shall have acted upon it.

The point is not well taken. The an provides that "Whenever it is deemed desirable by any city of or town, its Council shall declare, by ar ordinance, which shall be passed by a of all the members elected to the Counoil, or to each branch thereof, when there are two, that it desires to annex cer tain territory, etc."

stitution provides that "Every ordinance or resolution having the effect of an ordi presented to the Mayor, If he the Council consist of two branches, he may return it, with his objections in officer, of that branch in which it originated; which branch shall enter the obceed to reconsider it. If, after such the ordinance or resolution, it shall be other branch, by which it shall likewise be considered, and if approved by twoit shall become operative notwithstanding the objections of the Mayor."

It is obvious, therefore, from the an nexation act that the first step in the direction of annexation is an ordinance passed by recorded vote of both branches of the Council. It is obvious from the become operative, that is to say, does not exist in law, until it shall have been cil and submitted to the Mayor for his approval or veto. If he vetoes it, it may by a subsequent vote of two-thirds of the members of each branch. But this ordinance must take the course of all other ordinances and cannot have standing in court until it shall have been adopted in the regular way prescribed by law.

We are perfectly clear that the Mayor phould exercise his constitutional right and veto the Mills ordinance upon the ground that as claimed by its most active advocate it will impose upon the city a heavy burden of maintenance, whereas, according to the best judgment of leading members of the Council and of leading citizens who have no selfish aims whatever in view it will by no manner of means relieve the congestion in the central and western portions of the city will furnish no suitable sites for manu facturing purposes and will fall far short of the demands of the situation. If this plan goes into effect, naturally it will be a long time before Richmond will be permitted to take in additional territory, but if this plan be rejected the question the Council and the people, and we have no doubt that in the final analysis a far better and more liberal plan will be formulated and adopted.

The Times-Dispatch is not wedded to any plan and does not insist upon the lines exactly as drawn in the Lynch-Minor plan, but it is uncompromisingly opposed to the Mills plan, to the letter and the spirit of it, and we believe it to be in the interest of the public welfare that it be rejected.

### The President and the Strikers.

By far the most interesting incident in the President's trip to the West was his interview last Wednesday with a committee of labor men who waited upon him and lodged with him a protest against the employment of Federal troops during the present teamsters' strike. The language of the protest, in part, was such

leckout and that so far as there had been any striking it had been a strike for arbitration, the unions involved be ing committed both upon principle and by specific contract with the employers for arbitration. "We have the written right to demand arbitration," said the petition, "a demand has been repeatedly spurned by the employers in the presence of Mayor Dunne, of Chicago, and why spurned? Because they openly boast that they can spurn it and that the troops under your command will shoot down him who dares to openly protest against their action. They flatter themselves that the Federal army is their ready tool to act upon their suggestion-right or wrongand they therefore refuse to have any inquiry made as to whether they ar right or wrong.

"Is the army all that these men think It is? Is it not a fact, after all, that the power of the army even rests to a great extent upon the support of the people What would a few soldiers be against a

The petition then quoted from an in cendlary speech made by General B. F. Butler during a strike in Lowell, Mass. about sixty years ago:

"I know the record of these corporations," said General Butler "I know many of the men who have been in charge. They have mide a mistake in appeal to force. When that take in appeal to force, when that weapon is tried they are weak and you are strong. They have their mills and machinery, their bricks and their mortar, and that is the extent of their power. You are stronger than they. You have your right arms and your torches, and by them we will blot out this accursed outrage." outrage.

Following this quotation came the following concluding paragraph in the pe-

army, but upon the patience and long suffering of the toiling mass. The army, s far as it has any effect, is not to quie but to disturb; it is not to terrorize, bu but to disturb; it is not to terrorize, but to make the people mediate. They wonder what all this 'bluffing' is for. Can a few soldlers scare the men who make armies and who compose the flower of American manhood? Are we serfs that we cringe at the mention of troops?" The President, in his reply, resented

the contemptuous allusion to the Federal half of law and order. "I want to say one thing with all the emphasis in my power." said he, "in upholding law and order, in doing what he is able to do to suppress mob violence in any shape or way, the Mayor of Chicago has my hearty support." In further colloquy with the spokesman of the committee he said, "I am a believer in unions, am an honorary member of one union but the union must obey the law just as the corporation must obey the law just as every man, rich or poor, musobey the law. There is nothing new in this, but it i

significant and reassuring that the President of the Unted States should assert the principle so plainly and pointedly to the strikers. Labor unions have rights which the law will protect, but terfere with the rights of others, nor to break the peace. The military is never erable their employers to browbeat them. Such a proposition is so monstrous that it would not be tolerated a moment in this free land. The military is never riot. So long as strikers and sympathizers do not violate the law, the military wil late the law and the local authorities are not able to put down rlot, the military must be called out to preserve order The President sums it all up when he says the State is behind the city and th nation behind the State.

It would be worse for the working classes than for any other class, if this were not true. It would be bad for the poor man, truly, if the law did not

### The Negro's Hope.

At the Episcopal Church Congress in Brooklyn several nights ago there was a spirited discussion on the negro question. It was the concensus of opinion says a New York correspondent, that it is not in the amalgamation of the races whites that the solution of the problem lies, but in the negro himself, who, by identifying himself with the industrial politics, has it in him to work out his own salvation.

Bishop Lines, of Newark, spoke of the lack of sympathy that prosperous and Influential negroes have for the struggling masses of their race and said that negro churches are in this respect the most inhospitable of all. Social lines are drawn and the negro is not welcome, he said,

There has never been a dependent class in this republic. The strength of the American people is in the self-reliance and independence of the individual citizen. The negro element in the population cannot be exceptional and prosper. If the negroes constitute themselves into the dependent class, they will always to the down-trodden class. In order to get along and gain the respect of the white race each and every negro must show the same manly independence and self-reliance that the white man shows. The parasite, but it has no respect for him. The negro may be assisted, and will be assisted by the whites, but he can rise only by his own merit and effort,

### The High School Building.

The plans of the High School building on exhibition at the Mechanics' Institute make an interesting study, and citizens of Richmond should take this occasion to scrutinize the several designs which buve been submitted. It is true that one of the designs has been selected by the committee and will be recommended to compelled to adopt the committee's remembers of both branches will give the subject their most careful attention bewhich the committee selected may be the best plan; we do not say that it is not, as to call a polite, but stinging, rebuke although there is, in our opinion, at least from the President. The petition set one serious defect in it. But the com-

forth that the labor difficulty began as a mittee was divided; Messrs, Mills, Glenn and Whittet, from the Council, voted for the Bryant plan, while Messrs, Ebel and Hutzler and Major Capers, from the school board, favored another plan.

It is a most important question, and It has not yet been decided. Therefore we urge upon citizens generally to go to the Mechanics' Institute, see all is best; then let them express their views to the Council. If the Bryant plan is the best, all things being considered, let i be adopted; if some other plan is better, let it be adopted. There are some six teen plans in all, and the best should be chosen. It is the duty of citizens who are interested, and every good citizen should be interested, in the Richmond High School to take this opportunity of informing himself as to the various plans submitted, and then aid the members of the Council in making a wise selec

### A Wise Movement.

The executive committee of the Chamber of Commerce, at its meeting yesterday afternoon, took wise action in adopting two valuable recommendations made by President Leigh. The one related to immigration and the other to the organization of a Southern Interstate

It may seem a bit strange that the Chamber of Commerce should interest itself in immigration, a subject about which the rural districts are more directly concerned. But the Chamber has a number of honorary members from the tion, it feels a deep interest in the welfare of all Virginia. The tide of immigration is turning southward and Vir ginia is an inviting field. The Chamber of Commerce can do much to aid the of bringing desirable settlers here, and will cheerfully do everything in its power in that direction. The fact is there should be a more intimate relationship between the people of Richmond and the people in the countles, and we hope and believe that this movement will be means to that end.

The other question is of broader scope, relating to the entire South. The idea is to have a central organization, to be composed of representatives from th board of trade or chamber of commerce of each Southern city, with a view t bringing about a sort of community of interests among Southerners. As a section we do not wish to separate our selves from the country at large, but from the necessities of our situation geographically and otherwise, we have common interest, and there should be thorough co-operation. An organization such as President Leigh suggests would be a power. It would centralize th and influences of the South: is would promote a spirit of fraternity, and it would be a powerful factor in securing for this section desirable legisla

It has not yet been stated which ticke Mr. Cleveland will be put on in the con test for the presidency of the Equitable It is fair to presume that there will be a Hyde ticket and an Alexander ticket.

rave over yacht races, isn't done raving yet. He has now become the champion of Irish home rule and threatens to out Parnell the late Mr. Parnell.

Some of the critics are disposed to la a wager that the man who discovered that a woman can dress on \$65 a year has never announced his discovery to his better half in person.

Boll weevils and crab grass are already coming to the assistance of Southern farmers in their worthy efforts to re duce the size of this year's cotton crop. However Mr. Rockefeller may feel about

iv. Dr. Washington Gladden remains ready to demonstrate that the church militant is still there and still militant. Mr. Claveland is proud of the South.

He ought to be. By the way, there are many people in the South who are mighty proud of your Uncle Grover. W. Hohenzollern will confer a great

favor on John Bull and other anxious inquirers if he will kindly hint just what his little game is Togo and Rojestvensky so persistently

avoid each other that the suspicion is arising that a coolness must have sprung up between them. A London paper says:

the eve of a great reformation." Are the Japs or the Nihilists the reformers in

to come in next month we have not heard If he could have foreseen all this trouble it is probable that the new Mayor

living in hopes of a marriage fee or two

of Chicago would not have Dunne it, Anyhow, the candidates for Governor end senator do not have to declare them-

selves on the subject of annexation. So it appears that all this time betting has been going on at the race tracks.

At the race tracks! Well, well!

The bloodthirstiest animal that the President saw in all his Western trip was the Chicago teamster.

If a man in Morocco falls to pay his poll tax he loses his head. He has no vote to lose as in Virginia.

There is no danger of overdoing the cornfield acreage in old Virginia this year

> We make a specialty of HEAVY TIMBERS Wharves, Bridges, Trestles, icks, Large Buildings and other requiring Southern LONG LEAF YELLOW PINE. ten yards, covering sever acres, we carry the LARGEST STOCK IN THE STATE.

and we respectfully solicit a shar of your patronage. WOODWARD & SON, Lumbermen, Richmond, Va.

# .....ANSWERS

A Husband's Responsibility. Editor of The Tilnes-Dispatch:
Sir, -is a husband responsible for the debts
of a wife contracted before marriage?
E. C. E.
Not if the marriage took place since March
31, 1875.

Veterans and the Poll Tax. Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir.-I am an old Confederate soldier and
I contend that I do not have the capitation
tax to pay. Please give me your views on it
through your heat week's paper and oblige.
WILLIAM CAUTHORNE.

### The Hero Fund.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir.—is there any fund provided by Mr. Carnegie or any other person to reward acts of extreme bravery or heroism? Mr. Andrew Carnegie has created such fund.

#### Example in Proportion.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir.—Will you please give me in your valuable paper a solution of the following example and oblige. and oblige.

In the year 1897 the total ordinary expenditures of the United States government were \$39,577,180, which was \$5,02 to each person. What was the population in that year to the nearest 1,000?

#### The Dog Tax.

F. A. GARNER.

Governor and the Mann Bill.

Governor Montague signed what is commonly called the Mann bill; but the provisions of that bill were sembodied in, and constituted a small part, of an appropriation bill, which was passed by the Legislature.

### The Curve of the Earth.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir,-In order to settle an argument, will you please inform me on the following question: please inform me on the following question:
A states that it is possible to see the headlight on a locomotive thirty miles distant on
a straight track, without being elevated. B
states it is his opinion that this is an impossibility, unless standing upon a high tower,
or elevation. Your attention to this will greatly
oblige,

On a level track, the headlight would vanish from view at the distance of six miles

### The Presidential Vote.

Editor of The Times-Pispatch:

Sir.—Pleass let me know in your query column the number of popular votes that was cast for Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Fairbanks, the two winning candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States, and also whether the horse that was led behind General Lee's remains was his own or was he loaned for the purpose?

J. M.

1. The vote for Rossevelt and Fairbanks was 7.624,489; for Parker, and Davis, 5,082,764.
2. No; the horse-was loaned by Mr. W. J. Carter, of Manchester,

### The Rights of Carriers.

The Kights of Caffiers.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Please answer in your query column the following account in your query column the following account letter carrier the right to stop at stores on his route and long and leave his horse and mail in charge of a colored person?

Who is the proper one to report it to By answerig this you will greatly oblige. A rural free delivery carrier is not allowed to lotter on his route while on duty or leave his wagon.

his wagon.

Report and dereliction of duty to fourth assistant postmaster-general, Washington, D. C.

### Sweating Feet.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch: SIr.-Will you please oblige me by answer-ing the following questions in your query columns? What will cure feet from sweating?

and oblige a

A SUBSCRIBER.

1. Remove any cause which tends to congestion of the feet; tight garters, shoes, etc.

2. Thin cotton or Lise thread hose.

3. Wash the feet twice daily in a basin old water, to which a teaspoonful of carolic acid is added, and dust thoroughly with

office actu is much, and days in a following:
Acidi salleylice, half dram.
Cretae macp, one ounce.
Alumniuls ex. slc., one ounce.
Apply well with a puff box.

## V. M. I. Visitors.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir.—Will you please give a list of
board of visitors of the Virginia Military
stitute in your query column.

W. C. I

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir,—Will you kindly tell me through the columns of your paper what will keep files off horses? Also give a good receipt for making white wash for fences?

AD B

making white wash for fences?

1. There are preparations for that purpose, but we fear they are dangerous and would not advise their use. The only thing we can recommend is a net.

2. Take one-half bushel unslacked lime, slack it with belling water; cover during the process to keep in steam; strain the liquid through a fine sieve or strainer, and add to it a peck of sait, previously dissolved in warm water, three pounds of rice belied to a thin paste, and stirred in white hot; one-half pound powdered Spanish whiting, and one pound of clean glue, previously dissolved by soaking in cold water, and then hanging over a slow fire in small pot, hung within a large one filled with water. Add five gallons hut water to the mixture, str well and let it stand a few days covered from dirt. It can be applied hot or cold.

### BERRIES FROM SOUTH PERISH IN CRATES

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
NEW YORK, May 11.—Because of the difficulty of securing refrigerator cars and the delays in running such cars as can be secured, there is a great scarcity of strawberries in this city and other Northern cities. Plenty of berries have arrived here from the South, but in such condition that the Board of Health such condition that the Board of Health inspectors would not allow them to be landed in this city, and hundreds of crates have been thrown into the bay. The Armour Car Company, which controls alnety per cent. of the refrigerator cars in the country, is blamed for this state of affairs by the fruit growers and the Northern commission men. It is asserted that the evils which resulted in the investigation of Michigan fruit transportation by the Interstate Commission are by no means as severe as those under which Southern growers suffer, while Northern consumers pay higher prices, simply because the car trust refuses to supply as many cars as the growers need. In many instances, moreover, berries have been five days enroute from South Carolina, whereas the regular running time for refrigerator trains is forty-eight hours.

## QUERIES AND ON THE MANASSAS

firing line, or where he had lain with his, regiment supporting a battery and where he had marched when leaving the field to the victors, held the audience in close attention.

Then Sergeant Compton, grizzled

Then Sergeant Corapion, grizzone veteran of the Eighth Virginia, who was born a short distance from the spet where he was standing, described the first battle on the morning of the 21st of July, where he had iain with his regiment supporting artillery over near Ball's Para.

"We were as green as grass then," he said, "but we never got so we didn't think supporting a battery about the hardest duty that could be assigned infantry." His regiment lost many men before it went into action, and participated in the nursuit and rout of the Federals in the afternoon.

T. W. Lewis, eighty-five years old,

in the afternoon.

T. W. Lewis, eighty-five years old, bern at the Lewis house, where Jackson and Beauregard had hendquarters during the first battle, described the scenes as presented to him, and retailed several remarks made by General Beauregard on the occasion of a visit of the latter to the field after the war.

### Graphic Recitals.

Graphic Recitals.

General N. M. Curlis, one of the soldiers who fought under McDowell in the first battle, described some of his experiences, and Major Brackett, Second Michigan, recalled his experiences of the second battle. General W. W. Dudley, of Indiana, told how, as captain in the Nineteenth Indiana, of the celebrated Iron Brigade, he had taken part in the assaults on the Stonewall Brigade in the celebrated rallroad cut. "Over yonder in saults on the Stonewall Brigade in the celebrated rallroad cut. "Over yonder in the woods, where neither side gave up and when night fall camp each was on the ground it had held through the day. But the Federals moved off in the night."

He said General Dudley's allusions to "Rev. Mr. Jackson's Sunday school in the railroad cut," caused the old Con-federates to laugh gleefully as boys.

of being honest in what he fought for." 'Captain Rust did not reply, but went on to recall such incidents of the battle as

eighth New York, Kearney's Divi tle and then there was an advancment in the direction of the lunch

shade of the trees lasted an hour or more and the commissary supplies de-stroyed would have fed a goodly sized

Daniel Arrives.

Senator Daniel arrived about the time luncheon was ended, driving up with Judge J. B. T. Thornton. As soon as he was seen, his carriage was surrounded, and blue and gray pressed forward to shake his hand. It was some time before he could make his way to the table where a dozen women ministered to the wants of the inner man. The crowd drifted back to the yard surrounding the Henry House, anticipating the speeches that were to be made from the mound on which stands the monument erected by Union soldiers in 1865 to the memory of their comrades who fell in the two battless.

of their comrades who fell in the two battles.

About 2 o'clock the Senator escorted by a group of Union veterans and several personal friends from the community, entered the yard, and clambered up the steep mound to a seat beside General Wagner and General Curtis, on the stone coping, in the shadow of the monument to the memory of the men of the army who had wounded him so sorely on that July day, just outside the yard.

It was a picturesque group they made, the old boys of blue and gray, their heads bared to the May sun, the spring breezes ruffling their white hair, the sunshine of spring and the memories of deeds done here in the mighty days that are past, illumining their countenances.

The audience found seats on the green sward of the yard about the shaft. Mr. Round told how two young women.

green sward of the yard about the shaft.
Mr. Round told how two young women
from Georgetown and two from Washington, in 1885, started the movement
which resulted in the erection of the
monument, which is built of blocks of
the red stone peculiar to Prince William
county. This and a similar monument
on the Dogan farm, were dedicated June
11 1865.

Lieutenant H. A. Pearson, now head of a big financial house of Chicago, wrote Roanoke, Va.; W. T. Shields, Lexington, Va.; John N. Tabb, Roanoke, Va.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir.—Will you kindly fell me.

### Daniel Speaks.

Ind. She is now Mrs. Pearson.

Daniel Speaks.

Lieutenant Round introduced Senator Daniel. There was a gale of applause from the Blue and Gray as Senator Daniel urose. "Lat me say to you, my countrymen, who wore the blue, that we, who wore the gray, and are not and never were ashanied of it, that we are as glad to see you to-day as we were not glad when we met on this field some years ago." This first sentence caused another wave of applause.

"We do not mind this monument to your dead," said the Senator at another point. "We never did. We have all the more respect for a foeman, who remembers his dead. War is hell," said Senator Daniel, "but the true soldier tries to go as short a distance into hell as possible. I want to give you my word as a soldier of the South, who looked on many scenes of horror, that I never saw a soldier in gray that mistreated a soldier in blue, whom fortune had delivered into his hands. And ever since the war ended, I have been mingling with the soldiers in blue and I have never heard ore of them utter a word which would wound the sensibilities of a soldier of the South." These sentiments, uttered with all the impressiveness which Senator Daniel could throw into them, throw his hearers into great enthusiasm, and it was a moment before he was allowed to continue.

"It is a great thing for the solders of "It is a great thing for the solders of "It is a great thing for the solders of "It is a great thing for the solders of "It is a great thing for the solders of "It is a great thing for the solders of "It is a great thing for the solders of "It is a great thing for the solders of "It is a great thing for the solders of "It is a great thing for the solders of "It is a great thing for the solders of "It is a great thing for the solders of "It is a great thing for the solders of the so

"It is a great thing for the soldiers of any people to be able to shake his old-time foe by the hand when the war is

# SICK HEADACHE CARTERS They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating, A perfect remody for Dizziness, NauscaDrowsliness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Bide, TORFID LIVER. They

TORPID LIVER. They SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine Must Bear CARTERS Fac-Simile Signature IVER PILLS. BrentGood REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

## MEYER GREENTREE,

"BLUE SERGE SUIT

HEWS." We have just received a shipment of "Blue Serges" in all the "new models," sin-gle and double breasted with peg top trousers-beauties at \$18.00.

Other Blues and \$10 to \$30 Manhattans,

### "STRAW HATS."

We have now on display the largest and most complete line of Straw Hats in Richmond. Ask to see our new "English Yachts," - \$2.50 to \$5.

### MEYER GREENTREE,

ended, each feeling he strikes palm with a brave and true man."

Said the Senator, "I am proud to be a citizen of so noble and great a nation. We seek in your friendship, you who wore the blue seek ours. Men de not seek to be friendly with those for whom they do not entertain sentiments of respect." After proceeding in this vein for some minutes, Senator Daniel toll how he and General Wagner, former commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., who was sitting near him, crossed the Atlantic some years ago with Li Hung Chang. They were presented to the Chinese statesman who, with the inquisitiveness for which he was noted, asked the Virginian how he got that game leg. "I got to fooling with gun-powder in an attemptator Daniel, "and got hurt." "If you were trying to break up the government, said Sentior of the United States?" asked the Oriental.

"After the suppression of the Tai-Ping Rebellon in 1869, Li cut off the heads of thousands of the rebels."

"That is easy," replied the Senator. "Instead of cutting off our heads the government made us Senators and Congressmen and ambassadors and consuls. The Chinaman appeared to smile slightly, but he said nothing in response testings."

When Senator Daniel closed his remarks, there was a saivo ca applause and the three cheers called for by General Wagner, made the welkin ring.

und the three cande the weight wagner, made the weight wagner Speaks.

Wagner Speaks.

General Wagner created great applause by opening his speech with an invitation to every member of Lee's army to come to Philadelphia, his home, when the army of the Potomae meels there again. He good feeling which obtains between the veterans of North and South, and mentioned seeing near Hanover Court of the Potomae meet of the Elisworth Avengers, one of the Elisworth Avengers, one word, supporting two wounder Confederate prisoners, and giving them water out of the own canteens.

He had just found near the Chinn House, the spot where he was standing when where in the second battle, and lay for three days on the field and where he was found and treated by a Confederate surgeon.

when wounded, in the second datase, and lay for three days on the field and where he was found and treated by a Confederate surgeon. "I should like to find the good Alabama surgeon who treated my wounds, for he has my sword and pistol." A sally which clicited applause.

It was Senator Daniel who called for the three cheers for Wagner and who led in the applause.

After repeated calls, ending with one to stand up and plead guilty, General N. M. Curtis, who commanded at Lynchburg after the war, when Virginia was military district No. I, responded "I plead guilty of the charge of being in love with all Virginians, and the men who fought on either side in the great war," he begun, but the old Confederates present cheered so mightly he had to pause. It was so throughout his speech, and he lost much time waiting for enthusiasm to vent liself as he talked of a reunited country. Finally, he told the audience that Lieutenant Round had often taken his little boy on his knee and told him stories of the war. "Round always told the boy that we Yanks made the Johnnies run." "Did they ever catch yer, Pop?" asked the speaker to proceed.

boy one day. It was some time before the speaker to proceed.
General King and General Dwight, newly elected to the position of commanders of the association, made short talks, and Senator Daniel spoke again, paying a splendid tribute to General Curtis, who, he said, conducted himself in such a way while in command at Lynchburg as to win the love and esteem of every citizen of that city, a fact which would be attested by every old Confederate living in the Hill City.

Back to Manassas.

### Back to Manassas.

Back to Manassas.

It was well on to 4 o'clock when the crowd started on the return to Manassas. To-night large numbers of the visitors and the people of the county and town attended a reception at the elegant home of Mr. Robert Portner at Manassas.

Many of the veterans returned to Washington en route to their homes in Yankee land. Some are still at Manassas and will come up to-morrow; others will remain longer, visiting the batteineds and mingling with the people again whom they once fought. Every man of the army of the Potomac who came to Manassas this week is eager to acknowledge that he has been captured by these people of Virginia, who, while cherishing the memories of forty years ago, are generous in their forglyeness and earnest in desire to stretch out the hand of fellowship.

#### GATTIS AND KILGO. The Grand Lodge of Odd-Fellows Elect Officers.

The Grand Lodge of Odd-Fellows Elect Officers.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
RALBOH, N. C., May 11.—The Gattis or was Kilgo damage suit will not be tried at this term of court after all, an order timed until such time shall be surreed to the court after all, an order timed until such time shall be surreed to the court after all, an order timed until such time shall be surreed to the court after all, an order timed until such time shall be surreed to the court after all and the court after all this time, A solion by the defense to continue some days on account of the defense, cannot be gotten here for the trial at this time. A solion by the defense to continue some days on account of the defense, cannot be gotten here for the trial at this time. A solion by the defense to continue some days on account of the defense, cannot be gotten here for the trial at this time. A solion by the defense to continue some days on account of the defense, cannot be gotten here for the trial at this time. A solion by the defense to continue some days on account of the defense, cannot be gotten here for the trial at this time. A solion by the defense to continue some days on account of the defense, cannot be gotten here for the trial at this time. A solion by the defense to continue some days on account of the defense to continue some days on account of the defense, cannot be gotten here for the trial at this time. A solion by the defense to continue some days on a self-time trial and this continue to the follows the solid soli

### THIS DAY IN HISTORY

824—Paschal I., Pope of Rome, died; dis-tinguished for his benevolence and toleration,

1430-The famous Joan of Arc or Mald of

8—The Calvinists of Bohemia enter-ed the Castle of Frague, cast the lead-ing members of the council from the windows and took possession of

teen centuries. O-Vienna capitulated to the French and Napoleon established his head-quarters in the imperial palace of Schoenbronn.

assault and the French under Soult were compelled to retreat to Amar-ante. 809-Alcantara, Spain, taken by a

Russians with 225 prisoners.

184—The eighth day's battle of Spotsylvania was fought between the armies of Grant and Lee, with a loss of 10,000 on each side killed, wounded and prisoners.

1879—Income tax bill defeated in lower House of Congress, 104 to 24 to suspend rules two-third required.

1881-Treaty with the Bey establishing a French protectorate over Tunis

1899-Roswell P. Flower died

SUNDAY Seaside Outings EVERY SUNDAY. ROUND

\$1.00

Also our College Yachts, which has a 3-inch brim, \$1 to \$3.00

"Everything in Shirts," \$1.00 \$3.50. "Manhattan for those who want the best.

"FOR MEN'S WEAR,"
BROAD AT SIXTH STREET.

May 12th.

ry III. by Leicester.

1294—Edward I., of England, met at Norham the statesmen of Scotland, when they acknowledged his sovereignty and engaged to deliver up to him their castles.

Orienns made her public appearance, claiming to have been sent from God to save the kingdom of France.

the capital,
1796—The French under Bonaparte defeated the Austrians with great
slaughter, who were compelled to
abandon their guns and baggage and
take refuge under the cannon of
Mantau. 1797—Bonaparte took possession of Ven-ice, boasting an independence of four-

1809 Lord Wellington took Oports by

sion of the French under Victor, gether with the British garrison

1829—The Emperor of Brazil ordered that after 1829 no slaves should be brought into that country. 1850—Henry Cabot Lodge, United States Senator of Massachusetts, born. 1854—The British ship Tiger, 16 guns was captured near Odessa by the Russians with 226 prisoners.

g—President Hayes vetoed bill in re-gard to the use of the army, falled to pass by 101 to 110.

Breach protectorate over Tunis,
1898—A portion of the fleet under Admiral Sampson bombarded the batterles defending San Juan, Porto
Rico, inflicting great damage and
losing two men. The Spanish squadron was sighted at Martinique, Windward Islands.

1899—Roswell P. Flower died,
 1902—Anthracite coal strike begins; it ended October 21, 1902.
 1903—A bill muzzling the press was signed by Governor Pennypacker, of Pennsylvania.